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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Whole No. 111

In past issues of The Journal we have illustrated and described, with short histories, the U. S. Medals struck in commemoration of American events and heroes. We are now continuing the series and present those medals covering the action on the Canada Frontier during the War of 1812. For action in the battles of Fort Erie, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (Niagara) five medals were awarded by Congress in Nov., 1814. These medals were all in gold and were all of the same size, 40. They were designed by Furst. Copies of these medals, in bronze and many others may be obtained from the U. S. Mint for nominal prices.

* * *

We receive many letters asking about the publication of the other parts of the Standard Paper Money Catalogue. We cannot give any definite date as yet, since paper supplies are still extremely short and much editorial work remains to be finished.

* * *

The revised edition of the "Coins and Tokens of Canada" will be ready about March 15th. It will now be known as Coin Collector's Series No. 12. Price \$1.00

* * *

We expect to have the paper for the Nineteenth Century "Coins of the World" so as to print this summer. Distribution is hoped for in September or October but the price cannot be announced yet.

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✓ EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT

(Chippewa and Niagara)

Bust of General Scott, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—A serpent, entwined in a wreath of laurel and palm, is biting its tail—emblem of immortality through glory and victory.

Born in Virginia, Winfield Scott studied and practiced law until he entered the army as an artillery captain in 1810. He served under General Wilkinson in Louisiana, but resigned his commission because of a disagreement. In 1812 he re-entered the army as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd Artillery and was

taken prisoner at Queenstown Heights. He was badly burned when a powder magazine exploded during the attack on Fort George, and severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. At the close of the war he was promoted to Major-General and sent to Europe in a military and diplomatic capacity. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armies he saw distinguished service in the Mexican War. Later, he ran for President. He resigned from the army in 1861, and died at West Point in 1866.

MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES

(Victory of Erie)

Bust of General Gaines, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—A winged Victory, standing on a British shield, holds a palm branch in her left hand, and places with her right a crown of laurel upon the cascabel of a cannon standing upright in the ground, and forming the center of a trophy of the enemy's arms. On the cannon is the inscription ERIE.

Gaines was born in Virginia in 1777, and entered the army as an ensign in the

infantry in 1799. After several promotions, he was made Brigadier General in 1814. He was badly wounded in the Battle of Erie, and for his gallant conduct was brevetted Major General, and awarded the gold medal shown. He later served in the Seminole (Florida) and Creek (Georgia) wars, and thereafter was commander of the Southern, and later of the Western military districts. He died in New Orleans in 1849.

MAJOR GENERAL PETER BUEL PORTER

(Chippewa, Niagara and Erie)

Bust of General Porter, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—A winged Victory, holding in her right hand a palm branch and a wreath of laurel, and in her left three standards, upon which are written "ERIE" "CHIPPEWA" "NIAGARA". She dictates to the muse of History, who is seated on the ground, writing.

A native of Salisbury, Conn., and

born in 1773, Peter Porter graduated from Yale, studied law, and practiced in Canandaigua, N. Y. in 1795. He served as a member of Congress from 1809 to 1813 when he entered the army in the New York Volunteers, seeing much service in the Canada Frontier battles. After the war he returned to Congress, and was Secretary of War from 1828 to 1829. He died at Niagara Falls in 1844.



MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN

(Chippewa, Niagara and Erie)

Bust of General Brown, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—In the center of a trophy, composed of the enemy's arms and flags, are the Roman fasces, emblem of the strength and of the union of America. The fasces are surrounded by a crown of laurel, from which hang three cartoons, each bearing the name of one of the victories: "NIAGARA" "ERIE" "CHIPPEWA". At the foot of the trophy the American eagle, with outspread wings, holds in its talons a British standard.

Jacob Brown was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1775. He became first a schoolteacher and later a land surveyor in Ohio. He entered the New York Militia as a Colonel in 1809. In 1814 he was a Brigadier General and Commander-in-Chief of the Canada Frontiers, in which capacity he was awarded a gold medal for the victories gained there. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Armies in 1821, and died at headquarters in Washington in 1828.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ELEAZER WHELOCK RIPLEY

(Chippewa, Niagara and Erie)

Bust of Ripley, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—A winged Victory, standing, holds in her right hand a trumpet and a crown of laurel, and with her left is hanging upon a palm tree a shield on which are the words: "CHIPPEWA" "NIAGARA" "ERIE".

Born in Hanover, N. H., 1782, Eleazer Ripley graduated from Dartmouth College, and, after a study of law, became

speaker of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1812 and in that same year entered the army as a Lieutenant Colonel. At Niagara, in the capacity of Brigadier General, he was wounded. Later, at Erie, he was again wounded and his arm disabled. He resigned from the army in 1820 and settled in Louisiana, which he represented in Congress from 1825 to 1839. He died in 1839 in Louisiana.

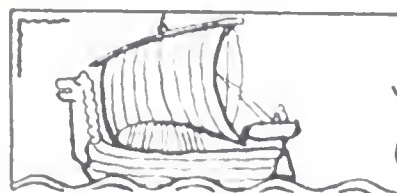
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES MILLER

(Chippewa, Niagara and Erie)

Bust of General Miller, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—Colonel Miller, at the head of his troops, is carrying the British batteries on the hill at Niagara.

A native of Peterborough, N. H., James Miller practiced law until 1808 when he entered the army as a major. He distinguished himself in the West under Harrison, and became a Colonel in 1814. For his gallantry at Chippewa,

Niagara and Erie he was brevetted Brigadier General and received a gold medal from Congress. This medal bears, on the obverse, below bust, the words "I'LL TRY", which was his celebrated reply when ordered to carry the British batteries on the heights. He became Governor of the Arkansas Territory in 1819, and in 1825 he took the position as Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass. He died at Temple, N. H. in 1851.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



Mexico C. of W. No. 36

The Mexican 5 centavos piece of 1943 bears the effigy of a personage unfamiliar to most North Americans. Doña Josefa Maria Ortiz de Dominguez, known in Mexican history as the "Corregidora", took an active part in the first serious movement towards separation from Spain. She and her husband, who held the office of Corregidor of Queretaro, were members of a band of conspirators which met regularly in that city to lay plans for the impending revolt. To allay any suspicions which might arise in the minds of unfriendly officials, the assemblies were announced as meetings of a literary society but the business transacted at the gatherings had little to do with culture and learning. The band of revolutionaries was in close touch with Hidalgo and the army officers who had pledged their support and their commands to his cause. The actual date for the start of the uprising was set for December 8, 1810 when a great fair was to be held at San Juan de los Lagos. The conspirators hoped that the normal movement of people to the fair would permit them to assemble their supporters without arousing suspicion. The plot became known to the loyalist element in Queretaro early in September and the Corregidor found himself compelled to investigate charges of disloyalty brought against certain citizens of the community. All too soon he and his wife were disclosed as members of the conspiracy and both were thrown into prison. Before she was confined, Doña Josefa succeeded

in passing on a warning to the plotters who lost no time in breaking the news to their leader. In spite of the premature disclosure of his plans, Hidalgo launched his revolt and for a short time his armies won victory after victory. Later his ill-trained troops found themselves unable to cope with the loyalist armies and the tide of battle turned. Hidalgo was captured and executed and the revolution of 1810 came to a bloody close. Doña Josefa, in the meantime, had been released from prison and lived to work further for an independent Mexico and in time to see her dreams of independence realized.



Mexico C. of W. No. 37

The 20 centavos piece issued in 1943 pictures the massive Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan with the volcanic giants Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl in the background. San Juan Teotihuacan, located some 28 miles northeast of Mexico City, contains some of the most remarkable remains of an ancient civilization that exist anywhere. The ruins occupy a huge rectangle which covers an area of approximately 8 square miles. Immense temples, grand pyramids and extensive courts are arranged in a splendid design and erected on a mammoth scale that give evidence of an engineering skill and precision uncommon even in these days. The entire site is dominated by the colossal Pyramid of the Sun. Authorities do not yet agree on the question of the age of the structure.

Some claim that it was built by the Toltecs while others, equally competent, insist that it is much older than the Toltec civilization and may have been erected as much as 6000 years ago. Unlike the Pyramids of Egypt, the Pyramid of the Sun was not designed as a place of burial but rather as the temple of the principal deity in the Pantheon of that civilization and the place where the highest rites of that deity were to be celebrated. The Pyramid, one of the largest man-made mounds in the Western hemisphere, stands on a base which is almost square, 765 feet by 725 feet, and rises to a height of about 220 feet. The structure consists of five sections or terraces which produce a series of symmetrical ascending walls sloping in towards the top. For centuries the structure was neglected and became covered with dirt and debris and overgrown with vegetation until it resembled nothing more than a huge mound of earth. After years of effort it has been restored to a state approaching its original appearance and now stands as an awe inspiring monument to a long dead civilization.



Ecuador C. of W. No. 21

Ecuador has paid double honor to its national hero by naming the unit of its currency after him and by placing his effigy on many of its coins. Antonio José de Sucre ranks in South American history with Bolívar and San Martín and, judged purely as a soldier, even eclipses those personages. Born in present-day Venezuela in 1795, he enlisted in the patriot armies at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain in 1810. In spite of his youth he won quick promotion and by 1819 was a brigadier general and a

trusted lieutenant of Bolívar. Acting as the agent of the great Liberator and with the help of Peruvian troops, Sucre won his first important victory at Pinincha in the year 1822. This resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish armies from Quito and Guayaquil and from all of the territory which later became the Republic of Ecuador. Sucre then assumed charge of Ecuador as a state of the Columbian Federation. The following year, after Peru had accepted Bolívar's offer of services in her struggle for independence, Sucre went to Lima as Bolívar's commissioner. Later he was put in command of the patriot troops when the Spanish re-occupied Lima early in 1824. By August, the army which Bolívar had organized and put under Sucre's command was facing the Spaniards under Canterac and the first victory of the campaign was won at Junín on August 6. Then followed months of manoeuvring until December when Sucre and his forces were confronted by the combined armies of Spain on the plain of Ayacucho. The battle which followed resulted in a brilliant victory for Sucre and won for him the name of one of the greatest tacticians in the South American wars for independence. The Spanish armies were totally routed and Canterac was forced to sign a treaty giving up Lower Peru to the patriots. The battle of Ayacucho marked the real end of the wars for independence. Altho hostilities did not immediately cease, in a military sense, the grip of Spain on South America had been broken forever. Sucre assumed the post of provisional president of Upper Peru (now Bolivia) in 1826 but difficulties with politicians in the government brought about his resignation and retirement to private life at Quito in 1828. A few years later he responded to an appeal from Bolívar and headed a constituent congress which sought to preserve the unity of Great Columbia. The plan failed and when Sucre was returning to his home in Quito he was killed by assassins in the forest of Berueros on June 4, 1830.



Uruguay C. of W. No. 10

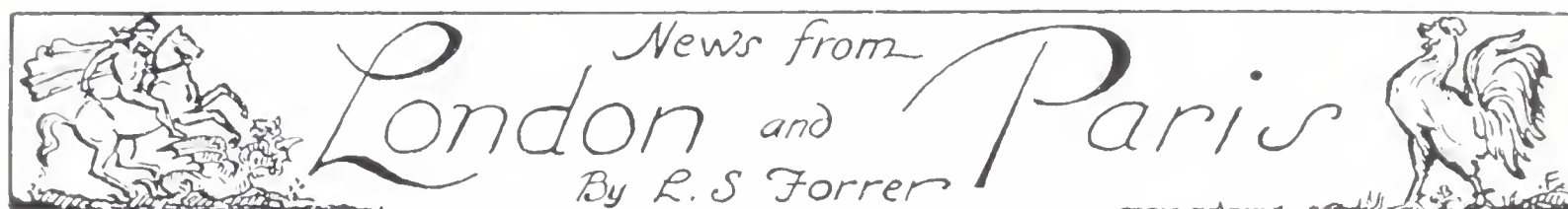
Jose Gervasio Artigas, South American soldier, patriot and national hero of Uruguay is pictured on the 50 centesimos piece issued by Uruguay in 1943. Artigas was born June 19, 1764 shortly before the establishment of the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires when all of present day Uruguay was placed under the jurisdiction of the Spanish viceroy in Buenos Aires. The Banda Oriental (Eastern Shore), as Uruguay was then known, was a bone of contention between Spain and Portugal and the result was that Artigas became dissatisfied with both powers and acquired a desire for national independence at an early age. When the colonists in Buenos Aires declared their independence from Spain in 1811, Artigas, who commanded a corps in the Provincial service, gave his support to the revolution. Reinforced by troops from Buenos Aires, his army ousted the Spanish governor of Montevideo and freed their country from foreign domination. Artigas was extremely political minded and when an assembly was called

at Buenos Aires in 1813 to decide the form of government to be adopted, he instructed his delegates to insist on autonomy for the Banda Oriental and to stand firm for a federal system of government. His reluctance to alter his ideas resulted in the refusal of the assembly to seat his delegates and relations between Artigas and the Buenos Aires government became strained to the breaking point. There ensued a highly confused period of triangular warfare between the Uruguayans, the Buenos Aires government and Spain, each at war with the other two. Artigas created a league with himself at the head as "Chief of the Orientals and Protector of Free Peoples" and for a few years dominated a considerable territory. In 1816, the Portuguese invaded the Banda Oriental and Montevideo was lost to the invader the following year. Artigas put up a heroic resistance, contriving an invasion of Brazil and commissioning privateers who harried Portuguese shipping along the Atlantic shores. His efforts did not meet with success and in 1820 he was utterly defeated in a bloody battle from which he withdrew with only a handful of survivors. He fled to Buenos Aires and then to Paraguay where for a few months he was imprisoned by the dictator, Francia. Upon his release he was granted a pension and a small farm where he spent the remaining years of his life.

THE SILVER DOLLARS
OF
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
BY WAYTE RAYMOND

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A sincere apology is due to readers of this Journal for the absence of these notes in two issues: this was not due to prolonged holiday nor to pure laziness, but the move of my offices to the West End with all its attendant commitments upset all schedules.

Perhaps the most interesting development over here, or at least the one which has brought the subject of coins and coinage to the attention of the man-in-the-street, is the change of metal in the English coinage from the Quaternary alloy (50% silver, 40% copper, 5% nickel, 5% zinc), in which it has been struck since 1921, to cupro-nickel (75% copper, 25% nickel). The coinage of silver ceased during 1946 and all coins dated 1947 are in cupro-nickel. There is little difference between the two at first sight, but the new coins are a little darker in colour, of the same weight and design, though a little thicker (which is already proving awkward in some of the slot machines) and with a different "ring". Some interesting remarks were made in the House of Commons when the second reading of the Coinage Bill was moved on October 15th, 1946. The Government's case was that silver had become too expensive and supplies were limited; that the obligation to repay to the United States of America 88 million ounces during the next 5 years made the conservation of silver essential; and that as the coins in recent times had always been token coins (i.e. the metal content did not correspond to the face value of the coin) this was not a debasement of the currency. The Opposition, whilst unable to oppose the change owing to the reasons given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that the occasion was a melancholy one as silver had been the principal coinage of this country for

more than 1200 years, since the reign of King Offa of Mercia, and drew a parallel between this—a result of the war—and the Romans who suffered similarly, because after the First Punic War the value of the As was reduced from 12 oz. of copper to 2 oz. and after the Second Punic war to 1 oz. A certain amount of levity was introduced into the debate by a member who suggested that the same effect as had Kings produced of old by debasing the currency could still be produced by bad Chancellors of the Exchequer who reduced the value of our money. The Chancellor, he added, was on a parallel with King John, though not yet perhaps in the class of Henry VIII and ought to be very careful of lampreys. "Oysters—yes; winkles—possibly; but lampreys, no." There had been a good deal of pressure on the Government to strike the new coins in pure nickel, but this was stated to be impossible at the moment as the present machinery in the Mint was not adapted to strike them in that metal, but the Chancellor promised to keep the matter in mind and stated that it might be possible in the future for the coinage to be made entirely of nickel.

The activity in the coin market has continued unabated; fine coins whenever they appear invariably sell, and sell well. The magnificent collection of English crowns from Edward VI to George VI formed by the late Captain H. E. G. Paget was sold by auction and very high prices were realised. This was a real specialist's collection as Capt. Paget collected every variety, however minute, and always in the finest condition possible, also including proofs and patterns. To indicate the scope of this collection, there were, for instance, the following

numbers of crowns of some of the earlier rulers:

Edward VI	21 varieties
Elizabeth	8 varieties
James I	19 varieties
Charles I	94 varieties
Commonwealth & Cromwell	35 varieties
Charles II	199 varieties
James II	18 varieties

The catalogue will always prove very useful as a check list of varieties of the English Crown.

Another notable collection dispersed was that of Major H. J. Dakers. Apart from some English coins, his real interest was in Scottish coins and he had gathered together a very fine and comprehensive series. Notable pieces (and prices) were the following:

James III	Rider	£18. 10. 0.
James IV	Unicorn	18. 10. 0.
James V	Unicorn	23. 0. 0.
	Bonnet piece	£31. & £50.
	$\frac{2}{3}$ ducat	40. 0. 0.
Mary	Lion	42. 0. 0.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lion	36. 0. 0.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ryal	100. 0. 0.
Mary Portrait	Testoon	30. 0. 0.
Mary Portrait	$\frac{1}{2}$ testoon	26. 0. 0.
James VI	Thistle Noble	17. 10. 0.
	2 merk 1579	42. 0. 0.
	Sixteen shillings 1581	42. 0. 0.
	Eight shillings 1581	33. 0. 0.
William III	Pistole	33. 0. 0.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ pistole	28. 0. 0.

Other news which has reached me is that the Royal Mint is striking a new coinage for Iceland. The metals and denominations are:

Copper	92%	Aluminum	6%	Nickel	2%
	2 Kronor.				
	1 Krona.				
Cupro-nickel	(75%, 25%)				
	25 and 10 Aurar.				
Bronze					
	5 Aurar, 1 Eyrir.				

Another note by me points out that for the first time in our history plastic coins are being used as currency. They are a penny and a halfpenny used by the British forces in Germany to supplement the issues of paper money as paper is impracticable for such small denominations. The coins are stamped out of sheets of toffee-coloured plastic material in a semi-liquid state and hardened. These pieces are not made by the Royal Mint but by a private firm.

A recent bill introduced in the Spanish Cortes provided for a new Spanish silver currency with the effigy of Franco—a break with tradition. The denominations are to be 25, 10 and 5 Pesetas, and the inscription round his head will be "Francisco Franco, Caudillo of Spain by the Grace of GOD." Perhaps it would have been wise of Franco to remember the Oliver Cromwell crown of 1658!

The international coin market is still comparatively inactive. There was an auction sale in Basle in December comprising a miscellaneous assortment of European and other coins and a rather better series of Greek and Roman coins. The estimates issued with the catalogues appeared to be on the high side, and although the sale was well attended the average price realised was 75% of the estimated value. Until all European countries are in a position to permit the free use of currency all international transactions in coins will remain well nigh impossible. A few coins do manage to cross frontiers but they are isolated cases. In Paris the demand for fine Greek and Roman coins, as well as gold coins generally, continues unabated and will so continue until the Frenchman regains confidence in his franc. It was noticeable however on my last visit that the flow of large quantities of German silver coins, presumably brought back by soldiers, had practically ceased.

From Germany I received an interesting letter from the present Curator of

(Continued on page 18)

The Spanish-Colonial Coinage of Philip II—1556-1598

Part II.



Philip II—Lima Mint Coinage

The second mint to open in the New World was that at Lima, Peru.

It was authorized by Philip II in a decree dated Aug. 21, 1565 but the date on which the mint first struck coins is not known. J. T. Medina basing his deductions on various documents believes that the Lima mint started to coin in 1568. Silver only was struck.

The decree for the founding of the mint describes the design of the coins and a complete series of denominations in 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ reales pieces are known. They are all rare.

The 8, 4, 2, and 1 reales pieces have on the obverse the crowned shield with castles and lions in the quarters and the pomegranate below. The registered initial of the assayer, in this case an "R", appears at the left of the shield. One example is known in 2 reales size with the "R" at the right of the shield so that the other denominations were probably struck in this variety. The reverse of this series has crowned pillars with waves at the base, dividing the motto PLVS ULTRA. Above the motto is the letter "P" (for Peru) and below the motto

is the denomination. On the eight and four reales pieces, an arabic 8 and 4 are used respectively. Two dots are used on the two reales and nothing on the one real (although the center spot on the die which shows above the motto is sometimes taken as a denomination marking).

The legends read PHILIPPVS. II. D. HISPANIARVM. ET. INDIARVM. REX. When unable to include the entire legend on the die, the engraver as customary only used a part of the legend.

The design is similar to the Charles and Johanna series of silver pieces which emanated from the Mexico City Mint until 1556.

On the $\frac{1}{2}$ real pieces a crowned "RI" is used on the obverse with the legend "PHILIPVS II D HISPANI". On the reverse are the pillars with "P" between them, the "R" at one side and no denomination marking. The balance of the legend "ARVM ET IND R" is concluded.

One example of the $\frac{1}{4}$ real (Gutttag Coll.) is known. It has on the obverse a crowned "R" with the legend "PHILIPVS II HI" and on the reverse a crowned "I" with the remainder of the legend "SPANIARVM R". The assayer's initial "R" is at the left of the large "I".

The assayer's initial "R" on this first series from Lima may have been for Francisco del Rincon, the first assayer of the Mexico City Mint. Rincon may have gone to Peru in the entourage of the Viceroy Mendoza and remained in Lima to become the first assayer. The assayer could not have been Alonzo del Rincon as suggested by Medina and other writers following him, as according to Medina's own data, Alonzo del Rincon returned to Spain where he died in 1555.

According to the foremost authorities, the Lima mint closed about the year 1570, so that this first coinage was struck for not more than two or three years. No coins are attributed to the Lima mint from the years 1570 to 1650 when a new

design known in 8 reales denomination for Philip III appeared.

No real study of this coinage has ever been made to the writer's knowledge. The coins are so rare that it is almost impossible to see more than a very few. If documents on the Lima mint exist in Peru or Spain in the Spanish-Colonial Archives they should furnish much new material to students. This coinage surely deserves a book of its own and it was with pleasure that the writer learned from Alfredo Benavides of Lima of his intentions of forming a Peruvian Numismatic Society in the near future. The colonial period in Lima's history is romantic and thrilling and has been set down by Ricardo Palma. Its numismatic history should be just as thrilling to numismatists if it can be written and documented.

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Canadian Coin Notes



BY J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON

Toronto Coin Club

They are a particularly friendly group of men who meet regularly in Toronto twice a month at the residence of Mr. Robillard, who has for long been the host to this Club at their twice-monthly meetings.

Anyone visiting Toronto would be made most welcome and would not soon forget the charming hospitality and friendly spirit of this group.

Jack Sharpe, who has for long been a member and who is a keen student of paper money and of the Canadian, English and United States series, is the President of the Club.

Another long-time keen member is Mr. Norman Mason, District Secretary of the American Numismatic Association for Ontario, who has a fine type collection of coins of the British Empire and the United States.

Other prominent members are Messrs. Roseborough, Armstrong, Eisen, Armour and Hather. Their numismatic interests are well diversified but the majority of the group are particularly interested in the Canadian series.

Bouquet-Sous

Unquestionably the most popular Canadian token series through the years have been the Bouquet-Sous. Issued at the time of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 which resulted in Canada having a responsible Government elected by the people and responsible to the people, these tokens were all legitimate issues of this most important phase of Canada's history.

Doctor Courteau published in 1908 a splendid description of the then known varieties.

The following additional varieties have since come to light for which I am giving numbers which follow Doctor Courteau's in his book:

No. 74 obverse as in Courteau No. 47, reverse as in Courteau No. 41

No. 75 the same as No. 49 but in lead

No. 76 Obverse as in Courteau No. 47, reverse as in Courteau No. 51

No. 77 same as No. 54 but in nickel. This piece was in the Gravel and Renaud collections and is now in the writer's. It is believed to be unique.

I would suggest that if you haven't catalogued your Bouquet-Sous according to Courteau's specialized work on the subject, that you borrow this volume from the Library of the American Numismatic Association or of the American Numismatic Society, and that you classify the specimens which you have on hand. You will find them full of interest and I will venture you won't be satisfied until you add considerably to the specimens of this series in your collection.

The majority of dealers have at least a fair stock of these tokens on hand.

At the back of Courteau's booklet is a cross reference to Breton's numbers of these tokens. While it is very difficult to classify the series according to Breton because of the hand-drawn sketches used there, it is very simple to classify them according to Courteau with the help of his synoptical table and his splendid descriptions and his illustrations from photographs. Doctor Courteau also lists quite a number of varieties not in Breton.

Non-Local Tokens of Canada

While the works of P. N. Breton have through the years been recognized

as the authoritative general numismatic books on the numismatics of Canada, all students of the Canadian series will agree that the late Doctor Courteau, through his intimate studies of the majority of the Canadian series, has contributed the most authoritative studies for anyone seriously interested in Canadian numismatics.

Some of these were published in separate booklet form while for others we must look to back issues of the NUMISMATIST in which they appear.

Doctor Courteau had intended grouping together his studies of the various Non Local tokens of Canada, such as the "Tiflins", "Wellingtons", "Bust-and-Harp" series, and those he described himself as "Non-Local" in one booklet. Unfortunately in his busy life he never succeeded in publishing a separate work covering this group in its entirety, although each of the individual groups he studied and fortunately these are available to us through the back files of the NUMISMATIST.

All of these are most worthy of study.

These so-called non-local tokens circulated in Canada in the early days of the 19th Century. Many of them were ordered by Canadian merchants and were sent to Canada where they exclusively circulated. It is believed that others in this group were like the "Woods" tokens which are now universally attributed to the American Colonial series. In other words, they were issued for another part of the British Empire but not proving popular there, were sold to Canadian merchants for circulation in Canada. Even this last group can well be attributed to Canada, since beyond a question of doubt their major circulation was in this country.

Some of them are extremely rare. No. 49 of Doctor Courteau's Non-Local series as described in the NUMISMATIST for May 1924, was purchased by the late Doctor Gravel for \$50. A few years ago, I had the privilege of securing this

specimen for my collection for the same amount. This price is mentioned as an indication of the value ascribed to the rarest pieces in this series.

It will be of interest to the students of this series to know that No. 43 of this same group which was described by Doctor Courteau as being unique, is also now in the writer's collection.

If you haven't already started on collecting these miscellaneous series of Canadian tokens, may I suggest that you would buy up some odd lots of them as are often offered at auction, or from dealers' stock, get from your favorite numismatic library some of these works by Doctor Courteau, or in the case of the Ships, Colonies and Commerce series, Judge Lees' study, or in the case of the Blacksmiths the study by the late Howland Wood. You will have many evenings of pleasant recreation and at least your initial expense will be low.

Unique Variety of Bank of Montreal Habitant Token

Spink's of London advertised in a recent issue of their Numismatic Circular a token similar to Breton 522. It carries the name of the Bank of Montreal, has the date of 1844 and is in silver. It undoubtedly is a pattern. The writer was extremely happy to add it to his collection.

Wayte Raymond's New Edition "Coins & Tokens of Canada"

Every student of the Canadian series is anxiously awaiting the new edition which promises to be the finest addition to Canadian numismatic literature as issued during the last twenty years. Enlarged from the previous edition, it will include up-to-date retail prices of the regular coinage issues of Canada and Newfoundland by dates. A sound listing of this nature has long been needed and is going to add greatly to the popularity to these series.

COINS OF THE WORLD

Additions and Corrections

Belgian Mint Operations

Thru the courtesy of the Director of the Belgian Mint at Brussels we are able to present a brief resume of the operations of that mint during the period 1939 to 1945.

In 1939 the mint was working under normal conditions and produced coins of 50 francs and 5 francs in silver (CW 34 & 35); 1 franc in nickel (CW 36); and 25 centimes, 10 centimes and 5 centimes in bronze (CW 37, 38 & 39). In 1940, up to the time of the German invasion, coins of 50 francs, 1 franc and 5 centimes of the same types had been struck but the production of these coins ceased when the country was overrun by the German army.

The metallic content of the silver, nickel and bronze coinage in circulation at the beginning of the occupation represented a source of metal supply of great potential value to the German war machine and it was evident that steps would be taken to recall this coinage and melt it down. Realizing this, the people began to hoard coins of all types to prevent their falling into the hands of the occupation authorities and their subsequent conversion into war metal. In a very short time the volume of coinage in circulation was insufficient to meet the ordinary business needs of the country and plans were made to replace the currency which had disappeared. As practically all metals were in the scarce category it was decided to strike the new coins in zinc as that was the only metal available in large quantities. As a result of this decision the following denominations were struck at the Brussels Mint in the years indicated.

5 francs (1941, 43, 44, 45). Obv: LEO-POLD III ROI DES BELGES. Head, r. R: Value, with monogram on either side; crown above; date below. Also struck with Flemish legend on obverse - LEOPOLD III KONING DER BELGEN.

1 franc (1941, 42, 43, 44, 45). Obv:

Lion on shield; at l. BELGIE; at r. BELGIQUE. R: Crowned monogram dividing value; date below. Also with BELGIE at r. of shield on obverse and BELGIQUE at l.

25 centimes (1942, 43, 44, 45). Same as CW 37.

10 centimes (1941, 42, 43, 44, 45). Same as CW 38.

5 centimes (1941, 42, 43). Same as CW 39.

The 2 franc pieces struck on planchets of zinc plated steel were not a product of the Brussels mint but were coined in the United States on behalf of the Belgian Government. A total of 25 million 2 franc coins were produced, using planchets similar to those used for zinc United States cents.

France To Drop Small Coins

According to recent announcement from the French Government, the issue of coins of 10 and 20 centimes will be discontinued after March 31, 1947. Beginning that date the smallest coin issued will be the 50 centime piece. Plans have also been made for the coinage of 10 and 20 franc pieces, which heretofore have been gold, in some metal other than gold. The depreciation of the French currency is given as the reason for these changes. At the present time fifty centimes—one half a franc—are worth less than half a United States cent.

Great Britain Calls in Silver Coins

The press reports that on January 1, 1947 Great Britain began to withdraw all silver coinage in circulation. Copper nickel coins, made of an alloy similar to that used in the United States five-cent piece, have been distributed to all the Banks thruout England and are to be issued in place of the silver coinage. The new coins which range in value from the sixpence piece to the half-crown are iden-

tical in size and design with the old silver coinage. The silver content of the withdrawn coins will be used to pay Great Britain's war time silver loan from the United States. It is estimated that a number of years will elapse before the silver is completely withdrawn from circulation.

The South African Mint

The Pretoria Branch of the Royal Mint, London, was instituted by the British Treasury to meet the desire of the Union Government that United Kingdom gold coins should be manufactured in Pretoria from gold produced on the Rand. The British Coinage Act requires that British standard gold coin shall only be manufactured at the Royal Mint, London, or its Branches. The Union Government having, under the Pretoria Mint Act 1919, provided yearly funds for the maintenance of the Mint, power was given under Royal Proclamation dated 14th December, 1922, for the establishment of the Branch Mint and for the manufacture at this Branch of gold coins of the same denominations, designs, weights and fineness as gold coins coined at the British Mint in London.

The departure of the Union from the gold standard at the end of the year

1932, resulted in the cessation of all gold coinage work at the Branch Mint. Since then, certain special Governmental Munition work etc. has been entrusted to the Mint as a result of which its activities have been considerably increased. Steps were ultimately taken under the South African Mint Act 1941, to assume full control of the Mint, with effect, by Governor-General's Proclamation under this Act, from the 1st July 1941. *As from that date, the British Government, by Royal Proclamation, withdrew the power conferred on the Mint to coin the British gold coins.*

Between the years 1924-1932 British Imperial gold coins were made to a total of over £83 million. In addition, the Union silver and bronze token coins have been manufactured, at the instance of the Minister of Finance of the Union, as required, and the coinage of the late South African Republic and the British silver coinage formerly used in the Union have been withdrawn from circulation.

The South African Mint, since July 1941, therefore, has functioned as a Department of the Union of South Africa Treasury under the Minister of Finance. Mr. J. T. Becklake, the then Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, became the first Director of the South African Mint. He was succeeded, on retirement in 1943, by Mr. J. P. Roux.

LONDON AND PARIS—Continued

the Hamburg Museum whom I used to know when he was at the Gotha Museum. He informs me that the whole of the collections of the Gotha Museum are lost.

As a tail piece on an old controversy

I would like to quote from a letter to one of our leading newspapers. The writer inquires:

"Why does such a monetary anachronism as the guinea survive 133 years after the last issue of the coin and 129 years after its place as the

standard gold coin was officially taken by the sovereign? On seeing an article priced at say, 25 guineas, I always feel tempted to inform the vendor that he is asking the impossible of the purchaser, since there are no such coins outside a museum (sic!). If moreover he will not accept £26. 5s. in lieu, I might inquire why he does not price the article at 79 nobles."

My arithmetic is too weak to be sure whether 25 guineas does equal 79 nobles! For purchasing power, give me the nobles and as assorted as possible!

UNITED STATES COINS



Iowa State Centennial

Commemorative Half Dollar

On the cover of this issue is shown the obverse of the Iowa State Centennial half dollar, 100,000 of which were minted at Philadelphia in December, 1946. We are indebted to Mr. Adam Pietz, the designer and sculptor, for this photograph taken from his original eight inch model for the coin. Mr. Pietz now operates his own studios in Philadelphia, having retired from the mint last April.

With a rather uncompromising subject "The Old Stone Capitol" and the prosaic eagle for the reverse, Mr. Pietz has succeeded in producing an attractive design. The spread eagle is more natural than those decorating most coins. The twenty-nine stars above the eagle's wings indicate the order in which Iowa entered the Union. The simplicity and symmetry of the coin is most pleasing to the eye, particularly so when compared with some other commemorative coins which are rather jumbled in design.

An unfortunate error occurred in the 1947 edition of the Standard Catalogue. The light motto variety on the 1934 quarter dollar is listed as the commoner variety. This should be reversed, the light motto to be valued at \$7.50 and the heavy motto at \$3.00.

Collectors of pattern cents are invited to examine their cents of 1858 with large eagle and large letters. Our research has only brought forth one variety with this obverse 2 D or No. 18 in the 1947 catalogue.



The half cents illustrated are new cuts to go into the 1948 catalogue as follows—

- 1806 Small 6. Stems to wreath
- 1811 Illustration from a proof specimen in the writers collection
- 1840 With small berries on reverse
- 1852 With small berries on reverse

Coinage of the United States, by Mints, During the Month of November, 1946

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half Dollars—Regular			
Half Dollars—Commemorative:			
Iowa Centennial	\$50,028.50		
Quarter Dollars	1,476,000.00	\$365,000.00	\$64,000.00
Dimes	1,397,000.00		213,400.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	380,600.00		556,400.00
One-cent pieces	1,103,900.00	371,000.00	291,600.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Philadelphia	Ecuador	Cupro-nickel	5 Centavos	4,656,000
Philadelphia	Netherlands East Indies	Bronze	2½ Cents	11,543,000
Philadelphia	Netherlands	Bronze	1 Cent	7,476,000
Philadelphia	Venezuela	Silver	½ Bolivar	4,000,000

Coinage of the United States, by Mints, During the Month of December, 1946

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half Dollars—Regular	\$1,013,000.00		\$613,550.00
Half Dollars—Commemorative:			
Booker T. Washington	500,273.00	\$250,139.50	160,056.50
Quarter Dollars	2,544,000.00	686,000.00	570,100.00
Dimes	4,027,000.00	491,000.00	1,406,200.00
MINOR			
Five-cent Pieces	1,225,600.00		143,160.00
One-cent Pieces	780,600.00	245,000.00	236,900.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Philadelphia	Ecuador	Cupro-Nickel	5 Centavos	11,232,000
Philadelphia	Saudi Arabia	Silver	1 Riyal	288,000

A Few Choice United States Minor Coins For Sale

Prices are net, cash with order unless purchaser has an account with Wayte Raymond, Inc. Coins from this list cannot be sent on approval but any reasonable causes for dissatisfaction will be adjusted with our usual promptness if coins are returned within one week. Where we use the attribution "Proof", we mean the piece is definitely a proof coin with all the brilliance and accompanying features associated with these specially struck specimens. Any which are not mirror-like are attributed accordingly.

SMALL CENTS					
1878	Proof. Dark red	12.50	1880	Proof	4.50
1879	Proof. Light purple toning	4.50	1881	Proof	4.50
1880	Proof. Reddish bronze	4.50	1882	Proof	4.50
1882	Proof. Mint red	3.25	1883	Proof	3.50
1883	Proof. Reddish bronze	2.75	1884	Proof	3.50
1884	Proof. Mint red	3.50	1885	Proof	5.50
1885	Proof. Purple iridescent	8.00	1886	Proof	4.00
1886	Proof. Bronze purple toning	2.75	1887	Proof	12.50
1887	Proof. Semi-dull light brown	2.50	1888	Proof	2.50
1888	Proof. Semi-dull light brown	2.00	1889	Proof	2.50
1890	Proof. Mint red	3.00	NICKEL FIVE CENT PIECES		
1891	Proof. Deep copper red	3.00	1867	With Rays. Brilliant uncirculated	27.50
1892	Proof. Mint red	3.75	1867	Without Rays. Brilliant uncirculated	5.50
1893	Proof. Mint red	3.75	1868	Brilliant uncirculated	5.50
1894	Proof. Mint red	4.00	1869	Brilliant uncirculated	5.00
1895	Proof. Mint red	3.50	1872	Proof	8.50
1897	Proof. Dark red	4.50	1873	Proof	7.50
1898	Proof. Bronze purple toning	4.50	1876	Brilliant uncirculated	8.00
1899	Proof. Bronze purple toning	6.00	1879	Proof	8.00
1900	Proof. Mint red	4.00	1882	Proof	4.00
1902	Proof. Mint red with faint purple toning	3.75	1883	Shield. Proof	4.00
1903	Proof. Golden red	4.00	1883	Without Cents. Proof	3.25
1904	Proof. Mint red	3.00	1883	With Cents. Proof	5.50
1905	Proof. Golden red	3.00	1888	Proof	3.50
1906	Proof. Reddish bronze	4.00	1889	Proof	3.25
1907	Proof. Reddish purple toning	4.75	1892	Proof	3.75
1908	Proof. Golden red	3.25	1893	Proof	4.00
1909	Proof. Golden bronze	6.50	1899	Proof	7.50

The cents described above are an extremely nice group with all the beautiful tones which bronze pieces can attain.

NICKEL THREE CENT PIECES					
1870	Proof	7.50	1908	Proof	3.75
1873	Proof	7.50	1909	Proof	3.75
1879	Proof	4.50	1912	Proof	8.00

COMPLETE SET OF FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN HEAD CENTS

1857—1909

*All dates, including both types of
1858, 1864 L and both mintmarks*

58 PIECES

This is a very selected uncirculated set. All of the copper-nickel pieces are nice in color and well struck. The 1864 L is mint red and the 1877 is red with bronze toning. The other scarce dates before 1879 are either red or as near to red in color as they come. After this date they are all mint red including the scarce 1908 S and the rare 1909 S. Housed in a National Coin Album.

Price \$335.00

COMPLETE SET OF LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS

1883—1912

Proof

All dates and both types of 1883

Two mintmarks not included

This is truly a superb set of this popular series. They are all brilliant including the 1885 and 1886. A collector trying to form a comparable one by shopping for individual pieces would find it almost impossible and quite likely more expensive in the long run. Housed in a National Coin Album.

Price \$165.00

COMPLETE SET OF LINCOLN CENTS

1909—1946

All dates and mintmarks. 107 pieces

All of the coins in this set are uncirculated. The scarce dates and mintmarks are as nice in color and sharpness as they are obtainable. The 1909 S VDB and 1914 D are both red. A few of the other scarce ones have the usual reddish bronze toning which is the only way they ever appear. All other pieces are mint red. This desirable set is housed in a National Coin Album with space left for nineteen forthcoming cents.

Price \$175.00

COMPLETE SET OF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1932—1946

All dates and mintmarks. 40 pieces.

All brilliant uncirculated and choice made up right out of the original rolls. Several dates and mintmarks are becoming increasingly difficult to find in strictly uncirculated condition. By purchasing a complete set, you eliminate the almost fruitless search for the individual pieces which are usually "out of stock". Housed in a National Coin Album.

Price \$85.00

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